(XLIVth YEAR.) THE [No. 2185]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1788.

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LEGHORN, *August* 18.

LETTERS from Malta confirm the departure of the French squadron, which they say is gone to exercise the sailors in maritime evolutions, though many pretend it is for the triple design of protecting the Levant trade, and at the same time to protect the island of Candia, and even to be stationed in that latitude.

VIENNA, *August* 27.

The fortress of Dubova was attacked on the 10th by a debarkation of Turks from 22 vessels. Major Steine, at the head of the battalion of Brechanville, made a most valiant resistance; but at the end of three days was obliged to retire, and abandon the place to the enemy. The loss of the Austrians was not more by these accounts than 412 men; among whom however, were some officers of distinction. The Turks are represented to have lost 2000 men.

BERLIN, *August* 30.

We have received accounts by the way of Warsaw, that the Russians had attempted to take Oczakow by storm, but were repulsed with great loss; that two of their generals fell in the action, one of which is Shuwalow, who is greatly lamented.

The same accounts mention, that the bombardment of Choczim had recommenced on the 5th; that the succours which the Turks expected had actually arrived, and that the garrison, in a vigorous sally, had gained some advantages over the combined forces of the Austrians and Russians. Choczim, in the mean time, is now fully provided with all sorts of provisions.

LONDON, *September* 1.

The king of France has nominated the compte de la Luzerne, secretary for the department of the marine.

Sept. 2. They write from Stockholm, that an engagement had taken place between a detachment commanded by general Hortsear, and a corps of Russian troops, who had gone to the relief of Nyslot; and that the Russians were repulsed with great loss, and left their dead on the field of battle, and among them a general, with the order Newsky: it is supposed to be general Michaeloff.

Europe is now so involved in a war, that it is not easy to determine on which side to direct the attention. Between Russia, the emperor, and the Porte, upwards of nine hundred thousand men are in the field, ready for all the horrors, devastation and mischief, of eagerly contested war.

Fatal Effects of Gaming.

Mr. Brodie, now under sentence of death for breaking into the general excise office for Scotland in the night of the 5th of March last, and stealing bank notes and money—at the death of his father, which happened about 12 years since, inherited a considerable estate in houses in the city of Edinburgh, together with ten thousand pounds in specie; but an unhappy connexion, and a too great propensity to that destructive, though too predominant passion, GAMING, he is reduced to his present deplorable situation.

A curious Law Case.

At the assizes for Yorkshire, a cause was tried which afforded much entertainment to the court. It was an indictment against the landlady of an inn, for assaulting and greasing the beard of a Jew with pork.

It appeared in the course of the trial, that the Jew went into the defendant's house, and offered to sell some philosophical tinder boxes. That the defendant and two men being at dinner, they asked him to have some pork, which he refused; but being determined to give him some, the two men held him, while the defendant rubbed it over his mouth with great violence, in consequence of which (as the Jew positively swore) it became sore, that he could not eat any thing but spoon victuals for a fortnight afterwards.

The Jury, after retiring upwards of a hour, returned with a verdict guilty; after which, the court addressed the defendant on the folly and wickedness of marking out any particular description of people, of whatever nation or religion, as objects of wanton insult, and unprovoked assault.—She was fined 10l.

All our letters from Berlin agree to the report of the speedy march of 60,000 men on the part of his Prussian majesty, who are to enter Holstein the moment the Danes begin to act. In confirmation of this, a very large train of heavy artillery has lately been sent off to Grauderts from Berlin.

Sept. 4. A change in the Spanish ministry is hourly looked for. The prince of Asturias has avowed himself an enemy to the measures of suffering the Russians to send a fleet into the Mediterranean, and to victual and refit in the ports of Spain. This measure originated with the count de Florida Blanca, the present prime minister of that country, who has so much influence over the king, his master, as to make him oppose the desires of the prince, his son, of the grandees, and of his people, who all eagerly wish to prevent the Russians from acquiring any settlement whatever near the Mediterranean; and consequently would oppose them in their attempts to make any conquests upon the Turks that might lead eventually to such a settlement. The king of the Two Sicilies, another son of his catholic majesty, supports his brother the prince of the Asturias, because he dreads nothing more than the neighbourhood of so great and rising a power as Russia. The duke of Berwick and Lira is the person whom the prince has recommended to his majesty as his prime minister, should he, in compliance with the wishes of all the real friends of the kingdom, dismiss the count de Florida Blanca. This duke of Berwick is great grand-son to king James II. He commanded the artillery against Gibraltar at the last siege: He bore at that time the title of marquis of Jamaica, his father having been at that period alive. He is possessed of an immense estate, which at the death of the duchess of Alva, will receive an addition of 120,000l. a year.

Sept. 5. Dr. Brown, the author of a system at present much the subject of controversy in the physical world, has discovered that the qualities of *laudanum* have been hitherto but imperfectly known.—With respect to the stings of insects, and small external injuries, if immediately applied it is an infallible remedy; and in larger hurts, when used both internally and externally, it is possessed of lenitive powers in a very high degree.

Sept. 6. Yesterday morning their majesties, the duke of York, and the princesses, went to the house built fire proof on Wimbledon common, which was filled with combustibles that were set on fire; the flame from which were very rapid, but had not the smallest effect whatever: The ceiling of the room, in which the fire was lighted, stair-case, &c. remaining entire, without the least appearance of damage from the fierceness of the flames. This is the third experiment at the same place.

According to letters from Constantinople, the treaties of peace and commerce between the Ottoman Porte and the Swedish nation are revived for fourteen years; in which his sublime highness the sultan, also stipulates for the regencies of Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, &c. for the same period of time. The subjects of the king of Sweden are in consequence thereof to enjoy the same protection privileges, and immunities, as the most favoured nation in the dominions of the Porte. The guarantee treaties of 1740 and 1772 are also revived; and by the additional articles made in the new treaty, the Turks and Swedes are mutual guarantees to each other for their respective dominions in Europe against every power whatever. The Swedish ambassador, who has had the negotiation of this treaty, is presented with some valuable presents; and twenty purses of gold have been distributed to his household.

By advices yesterday morning from Petersburgh, we learn that the Swedes and Russian armies have had an engagement in Finland, in which two battalions of the Swedish chasseurs suffered much, and one of their advanced posts was captured.

Sept. 8. On Tuesday a messenger was dispatched by government, who overtook the French mail at Dover, and prevented its being put on board the packet. What were the grounds of this extraordinary measure are yet a secret.

Sept. 9. The plan which lord Dorchester has sent home from Quebec, for establishing two new settlements in Canada, near the lakes of Brigon and Carleton, where it has been recommended to settle a colony of convicts advantageously to this country, comes very opportunely to relieve the prison ships in our different harbours, and also the prisons of the metropolis and the county gaols, which are still crowded with convicts, both men and women, occasioned by the want of intelligence from Botany Bay with regard to the success of that undertaking. The summer season is now so far advanced, that it will not be practicable to undertake so perilous and distant a voyage until another spring.

The female cargoes lately returned from India have put a stop to a number of intended exportations of the same kind of live stock to that part of the world; the India nabobs have taken a dislike to British commodities that become a charge instead of profit to eastern housekeeping.

We are assured, that government have received advices of an embassy from the nabob of Arcot to the court of Great-Britain, being designed by the prince, in consequence of the embassy having been sent by Tippoo Saib to the court of France; the retinue is intended to be far more splendid than Tippoo's; the number of the suit announced is said to consist of upwards of six hundred persons, who are expected to arrive in this country in the course of a few months, preparations being absolutely under consideration for their reception.

A copper bottomed sloop of war and a cutter are now stationed off Usham; the cutter is to bring the earliest intelligence to government of any men of war or store-ships with troops sailing from Brest; the sloop is to follow them till the certainty of their voyage is determined. The cause arises from an account received some weeks since, that La Celebre, of 64 guns, and La Hippotaume, of 50, had taken out their lower deck guns, which they had put in their hold, and that these ships were designed for India with cargoes of naval and military stores, field-pieces, &c. said to be as presents to Tippoo Saib, the chief with whom France is now entering into a solemn treaty of alliance.

Count Rochambeau, the governor of Calais, and his family, arrived at Dover on Friday last on their return home, and embarked for Calais on Saturday morning at nine o'clock. They left Portsmouth early on Thursday morning. Before they left Calais it was whispered that the object of the count's journey was to make observations on the coast of England, and so it has now turned out; for his time has been wholly spent, in this country, in viewing the coasts and different dock-yards, to which he has had access, with all the civility and attention that are due to strangers.

Sept. 12. The reports for some time past, concerning the Swedish and Russian squadrons, are so various and contradictory, that it is impossible to form any sort of opinion of their real situation. One moment says that the Swedes are blocked up at Helsingfors, while the next tells us that both fleets are at sea in quest of each other.—Which of these are the true state of fact, we shall not take upon us to determine; but the first, from every reasonable consideration, seems by far the least probable.

The court of Berlin has signified its intention to support the Swedes, if Denmark should furnish either ships or troops to Russia, or take any part in the quarrel; and as a proof of the sincerity of this declaration, a large body of Prussians are assembling near Memel, in readiness to penetrate into the Russian territory at a moment's warning.

The letters, which we received yesterday by the Flanders mail, confirm the account given in our last, of the sudden march of the grand imperial army from Semlin, towards the Bannat. The Turks had certainly invaded that part of the imperial territories in great force.—A general engagement was expected.

The King of Sweden made a promotion of sea and land officers in Finland, on the return of the duke of Sudermania's squadron to Helsingfors, after their engagement with the Russian fleet. His majesty also ordered a monument to be raised to the memory of count Horn, who was killed in the action, at the private expence of the crown, to be put up in the cathedral church at Stockholm.

From Vienna, August 20, we learn, that the accounts received from Mehadia, of the check received by our troops, and the burning of Old Orsova and Schuppeneck, are very sensibly felt here, particularly as they are not only fully confirmed, but it is farther known that the corps of the Turks which has entered the Bannat consists of 15,000 men, who have carried fire and sword through a district of ten miles round.—The above corps is only the van of the army under the grand vizier, and several strong detachments will soon follow. Thus the Turkish general has in some part executed his long projected plan, without leaving Transylvania, Wallachia and Moldavia, totally unthought of, as he has and is sending considerable detachments to those parts.

The loss of the Austrians in their last unfortunate engagement was fifteen officers, and nine hundred soldiers killed. Such are the official returns.

Extract of a letter from Revel, August 20, by express through Holland.

"This day we had the satisfaction to hear of vice-admiral Greig's squadron being again arrived off our bay from Cronstadt, which was the more satisfactory as the Swedish ships of war had, for a month past, been exceedingly troublesome by intercepting all vessels to and from this port with very valuable cargoes of naval and other stores, of which they retain numbers. Our fleet is gone off Helsingfors and Cape Caberoide, to seek the Swedish fleet, and if possible provoke them to another engagement."

Gustavus Adolphus, the great king of Sweden, from whom the present reigning monarch is descended, was killed in battle on the 6th of November, 1632.

The troubles in the Low Countries continue to proceed in such excesses, that the emperor has thought fit to publish an ordinance on the 11th inst. declaring, that whoever shall in future be guilty of any sedition, shall be condemned to the utmost rigour of the law, without hope of mercy.

DUBLIN, *September* 13.

Captain Kehoe, of the Charming May, belonging to this port, who arrived here on Thursday from Petersburgh, reports, that no second engagement had as yet taken place between the Russian and Swedish fleets; that the Russians had suffered severely in the last action, and that three of their ships had received such considerable damage in their hulls, that it was with very

great difficulty they got into Cronſtadt, where they are now refitting.

The Swediſh fleet was lying at Helſingfors on the 25th ultimo, and would be ready to put to ſea in about three weeks.

By letters received per the above ſhip, we are informed, that it was lately determined in the Ruſſian cabinet to call on Great-Britain to aſſiſt her in her preſent very critical ſituation, with ten ſhips of the line and fifteen frigates, the expences of which were to be defrayed by her imperial majeſty; and in order to induce the court at St. James's to accede to her requeſt, it was to be accompanied by certain overtures highly advantageous to the commercial and manufacturing intereſts of Great-Britain.

The following method of extinguiſhing fire without any danger of its breaking out afreſh, has been very ſucceſsfully practiſed in Germany and France:—As ſoon as an engine is in readineſs to work, ſtir into the water, which is immediately to be diſcharged, ſeven or eight pounds of pearl-aſh in powder, and continue to add it in this proportion as occaſion requires, taking care that the engine ſo prepared be directed againſt the timber, or wainſcot, &c. juſt beginning to burn, and not againſt the brick work. Or, whenever time will admit, diſſolve any quantity of pearl-aſh in a copper with water, and as faſt as it diſſolves, which will be in a very few minutes, mix a paleful with the water in the engine every now and then, and whatever burning wood it is played upon will be extinguiſhed as if it were dipped in water, and will never burn afreſh in that part ſo extinguiſhed. The above was the diſcovery of the late celebrated profeſſor Hoffman.

BOSTON, *November* 3.

Extract of a letter from France, to a gentleman in Newport, dated Auguſt 29, 1788.

"There has been ſome confuſion in ſome parts of this kingdom; but Mr. Neckar has got in prime miniſter, which gives general ſatisfaction.—With regard to the powers in the north which are at war, it is yet impoſſible to ſay what part France and England will take.

"I hope by this time you have got ſome kind of government, that honeſt men may live with you."

A ſpontaneous kernel of corn in New-London the laſt ſeaſon, grew to ſuch perfection, that without hilling, it bore 2051 good kernels of the large white Long-Iſland corn, on 10 ears.

One day laſt week a man in the market place in his town, eat 3 pounds of cheeſe and 8 pence worth of gingerbread, which excited riſibility from a great number of ſpectators.

We are informed that a fatal diſeaſe is now prevalent in North-Carolina, of which, when a perſon is attacked with it he ſeldom ſurvives a longer period than 24 hours.

HARTFORD, *November* 3.

Laſt Thurſday night, about half after ten o'clock, the dwelling houſe of Mr. John Howe, jun. of Glaſtenbury, eaſt ſociety, unaccountably took fire.—Mrs. Howe, a daughter, three ſons, and a young lady on a viſit, were in bed in the houſe. Mr. Howe was ſitting with two or three other men at his brother's houſe, about fifty rods diſtant: on diſcovering an unuſual light, he ran out and perceived it to be his houſe on fire. They made all poſſible ſpeed to the place, where they found all, excepting one, of the above-mentioned perſons, in the greateſt terror and diſtreſs, having with the utmoſt difficulty eſcaped the flames.

The eldeſt ſon was miſſing. The father attempted to enter the bed-room to reſcue the boy, but was repulſed by a violent current of ſmoke that iſſued out, on knocking in the window; had he entered he muſt inevtiably have periſhed. Mrs. Howe being much burnt in attempting to extricate her ſon, was conducted to a neighbouring houſe, where ſhe lies dangerouſly ill of her burns. Although a number of people were ſoon collected, yet ſo rapid and outrageous were the flames, that nothing more could be done than to prevent their catching the barn. After the building had fallen in, and the heat a little abated, the body of the boy was diſcovered, and by means of long poles got out of the fire. A painful and melancholy ſight! nearly one half the ſcull, one hand, both legs, and part of the thighs were burnt off; the lower bowels burnt out, and the whole body burnt to blackneſs. Beſides the loſs of their ſon, of about eight years old, the unhappy ſufferers are turned out of houſe and home, without cloathing to ſecure them from the inclemency of the ſeaſon, or food to ſatisfy the demands of nature. How quick the tranſition from proſperity to nakedneſs and want!—It is hoped that charity will open her liberal hands for the relief of the diſtreſſed.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 12.

A letter from Paris, of Auguſt 23, ſays—"We have this day received the diſagreeable intelligence that the Marechal de Caſtries, one of the moſt valuable Eaſt-India-ſhips, is loſt in coming out of the port of Sierra-Leon, in Africa, where ſhe had anchored in her paſſage from Mocha. No part of her cargo has been recovered, but the crew are all ſaved. She was chiefly laden with coffee, and the loſs is ſaid to exceed 1,200,000 livres, for which ſhe has been inſured, partly in Paris, partly in Holland, and partly in London."

AUGUSTA, *October* 25.

We hear by way of general Joſeph Martin, lately from the Weſtern waters, that about the 10th inſtant, John Sevier, late governor of Franklin, with a party of his adherents, rode up to a ſtore in that country, purchaſed and drank rum till they were very much intoxicated. The merchant making the diſcovery, very prudently told them they ſhould have no more. This conduct exaſperated Sevier; he immediately drew his piſtol, and advanced towards the merchant, who by this time had prepared himſelf for the attack. An unfortunate bye-ſtander, who dreaded the conſequences of the rencountre, ſtepped in between them, and was ſhot through the body by Sevier. He, Sevier, rode off with great precipitation, but was in a few hours purſued and overtaken by colonel Tipton, who confined and conducted him to Burke gaol in North-Carolina, where he is now in irons.

RICHMOND, *November* 12.

Extract of a letter dated Greene county, (North-Carolina) October 25, 1788.

"On the 17th inſtant, Galleſpy's Fort (below the mouth of Little River) on Holſtein, a little after ſunriſe was furiouſly attacked by about 300 Indians, under the command of John Watts. The few men in the Fort made a gallant reſiſtance; but being overpowered by numbers, and their ammunition being expended, the Indians ruſhed over the walls, or rather the roofs of the cabins, which made part of the Fort; great was the horror of the ſcene that then enſued.—The beſt accounts ſay our loſs is 28 perſons, moſtly women and children, as ſeveral of the men belonging to the Fort, were abroad at the time.

"This body we are told, is a part of a much larger one now encamped at Chota, compoſed of both Creeks and Cherokees, ſaid to be under the direction of Alexander M'Gillivray. And I am juſt now informed, that one thouſand Indians have croſſed the Tenaſee, in two diviſions, and that one of them had attacked major Houſton's Fort, and the other was near captain White's, on the north ſide of Holſtein. The whole of our militia are under marching orders, and colonel Kennedy has already ſet out with thoſe that were firſt ready; reſolving to defend the country to the laſt extremity. So you may ſhortly expect to hear of a bloody ſcene indeed.

"Major King is returned from the Middle Settlements, and gives but little encouragement of a proſpect of peace; he went by the way of Swannanno, and proceeded through ſeveral towns, and returned down the Tenaſee, until he met with a party of Indians returning from Galleſpy's Fort. They diſſuaded him from proceeding to Chota, ſaying the Indians in the main camp were angry and might kill him. This party of Indians gave the major a relation of what paſſed at the attack on our Fort, and ſaid the Indians had ſeveral priſoners.

"Colonel Martin ſince his unſucceſsful expedition is become unpopular—Sevier is yet in confinement—North-Carolina, notwithſtanding the encouragement given by her executive in July laſt, ſupports us but feebly; and it will be our hard lot, ſingly and alone, to contend with the combined forces of two numerous tribes, well ſupplied by a neighbouring ſtate, and it is ſaid countenanced by congreſs. It is a hard caſe to condemn an individual unheard, but far worſe a whole people, and the more ſo when barbarians are to be the executioners, and the innocent to ſuffer with the guilty.——The humanity and juſtice of the rulers of the nation, will ſurely revolt at ſuch conſequences, when they are fully and rightly informed."

Nov. 15. A correſpondent has communicated the following ludicrous occurrence: An old maiden lady in England, having taken it into her head that ſhe ſhould die in a few days, gave directions to the ſexton of the pariſh to which ſhe belonged, to dig out a handſome deep grave to receive her body; but before the much apprehended time arrived, ſhe met with a jolly young farmer, who wanted her money, and ſhe was prevailed upon to accompany him to church upon a different occaſion. The honeſt ſexton happened to be at work on her intended grave as ſhe paſſed by, when ſhe very generouſly put a guinea into his hand, and requeſted him to fill it up again as expeditiouſly as poſſible.

On the manner of deſtroying inſects which attack fruit trees.

[*From the Paris Memoirs of Agriculture.*]

M. de Thoſſee having found that oil of turpentine, when applied to animals which were covered with vermin, deſtroyed thoſe vermin without hurting the animal; the author of this memoir tried it on ſeveral kinds of tree lice, and other inſects, all of which it killed, without hurting the trees. He then mixed ſome oil of turpentine with fine earth, ſo as to make it incorporate well; and then added water, ſtirring it carefully till the whole was brought to a conſiderable degree of fluidity. In this mixture he dipped branches of fruit trees covered with inſects, which were entirely deſtroyed by it, eggs and all, without hurting the fruit, branch or leaves.

The compoſition may be got off with artificial watering, or left to be waſhed away by the firſt ſhower. From thoſe experiments, he thinks that oil of turpentine may well be employed for killing various kinds of lice that infeſt domeſtic animals, and ſometimes produce diſeaſes on fruit trees. Experiments will aſcertain how far this remedy will prove efficacious in different caſes.

WINCHESTER, *(Virginia) November* 15.

By a perſon who paſt through this town on Saturday laſt, from Kentucky, we are informed, that he with ſome others, coming down the Ohio, diſcovered ſomething on the banks, which they ſuppoſed to be flour; on going on ſhore it proved to be heaps of feathers, and appeared to have been emptied from beds; upon further ſearch, to their great ſurpriſe they found at a little diſtance, three freſh ſcalps, a ploughſhare, &c. It being evident that the ſavages had lately perpetrated a murder on ſome unfortunate perſons going down the river, and our informant with his companions, not being in a ſituation to ſtand a conteſt with the enemy, thought it moſt prudent to come off. No certain information could be obtained who the above devoted victims to ſavage barbarity were, but it was conjectured they belonged to a boat which had left Red Stone about three weeks ſince, loaded with arms, &c. and was not afterwards heard of.

FREDERICKSBURG, *November* 20.

By a gentleman who left Kentucky the 18th of September, we are informed, that he met on his way 1004 people in one party, bound to Kentucky. He alſo informs, that tobacco had lately taken a riſe, from twelve to twenty-five ſhillings per hundred, and that wheat was ſelling at one dollar per buſhel. An ox of five years old, that weighed 900wt. ſold for a guinea, and all kinds of proviſion were in proportion. Beſt hyſon tea ſold at fifteen ſhillings.

Annapolis, November 27.

The honourable John Eager Howard, Eſquire, is choſen governor of this ſtate for the enſuing year, in the room of Thomas Johnſon, Eſquire, who declined accepting his appointment.

Tranſlation of the duke of Sudermania's letter to the king of Sweden, giving an account of the engagement between the Swediſh and Ruſſian fleets, extracted from the Stockholm Gazette of July 31, 1788.

Your majeſty's fleet under my command, conſiſting of 15 ſhips of the line, and 5 frigates, was on the 17th inſt. cruiſing in the narrows off Kalkboden and Ekholmen, with the wind eaſterly, and very foggy weather, when early in the morning we heard ſeveral guns fired to windward. This was unexpected, as by information received from different ſhips, I had reaſon to believe the Ruſſian fleet were ſtill at anchor at Seaſker. I ordered the fleet, however, to form in a line on the ſtarboard tack, a diſpoſition the moſt likely to gain the weather gage of the enemy; but there being little wind, and a very ſtrong current running near the lee ſide of Ekholmen, the van were not able to accompliſh that manœuvre, which obliged me, at 6 A. M. to form the fleet in a line of battle on the larboard tack, and I at the ſame time made the ſignal to prepare for action. Before this order of battle could be formed a few Ruſſian ſhips of war were diſcovered through the fog, and various reports came in as to their number and force. Notwithſtanding this uncertainty, and the dangers of a lee ſhore, I thought it diſhonourable for your majeſty's fleet to decline coming to action, and therefore made a ſignal to tack, and advance in columns to meet the enemy, who at 10 A. M. could be evidently diſcerned, ranged in line of battle, and ſteering towards us with the wind large; from which diſpoſition I then conceived hopes of getting to windward of them. Their cloſe order of ſailing, added to the hazineſs of the weather, rendered it impoſſible for ſome time to determine their exact force; but we at laſt made out 33 ſail, of which one was a three decker, eight of 74, and eight of 66 guns, with ſeven frigates carrying heavy metal. Both fleets having advanced within about two gun-ſhot of each other, the van of the Ruſſian being oppoſed to our centre, I made a ſignal for your majeſty's fleet to form the line a-head on the ſtarboard tack, but the enemy ſtill continued on the other tack, carrying all their ſtrength againſt our van. This manœuvre would have rendered the engagement indeciſive, and as by approaching the ſhoals and other dangerous places, I ſhould at any rate have been under the neceſſity of ſoon changing the diſpoſition of the fleet, and that in the time of action, I reſolved to tack, and form the line on the larboard, a diſpoſition which was not only the moſt proper to gain the enemy's weather gage, by our line ſtretching on towards their left wing, but alſo to profit by a miſtake they ſeemed to commit in bearing up and opening different ways in the centre. This, however, was ſoon corrected by admiral Greig, who altered the diſpoſition of his rear, and cautiouſly bore down under an eaſy ſail, at the ſame time endeavouring to take his ſtation oppoſite to my ſhip, and his fleet afterwards bore down courageouſly within muket ſhot; upon which, at 4 P. M. I made the ſignal for action, which ſoon became general throughout our line, and with ſuch fury, that in the ſpace of an hour the leading ſhip of the enemy's ſquadron was totally diſabled, and obliged to be towed out of the line, and brought round on the other tack, under the cover of ſome of their ſhips.

The ſmoke from the Ruſſian fleet ſettling down upon us, and our own being but little diſperſed from the lightneſs of the breeze, it was not poſſible to make or anſwer any ſignals, or even to diſtinguiſh our own line. This gave opportunity for ſmall diviſions of the enemy to ſtation themſelves on my quarter, and keep up a very heavy fire, being frequently relieved by others; and the ſame method of fighting ſeemed alſo to prevail in their van. But when the ſmoke had in ſome meaſure ſubſided, ſeveral Ruſſian ſhips were ſeen diſabled, and towing away to windward of their fleet. Afterwards they collected a conſiderable force in the van, and admiral Greig was alſo there, when the wind failing, and the ſmoke again ſettling on our fleet, which now, as in the morning, felt great inconvenience from the ſtrength of the current off Ekholmen, and to ſuch a degree, that notwithſtanding all poſſible manœuvres, and the greateſt exertion of our boats in towing, it was totally impracticable to prevent our ſhips ſailing round, and ſuffering exceedingly by being raked fore and aft by the enemy.

It was in this critical ſituation, that the Waſa, commanded by the gallant count Horn (ſince dead of the wounds he then received) very ſeaſonably covered me by a vigourous and well ſupported fire; and I ſent lieutenant Ekholm to inform the van that the fleet was to veer, as the ſetting of the current did not allow us to come near the wind on this tack, but was in our favour on the other. At 8 o'clock P. M. our line was again formed, and the action renewed with uncommon vigour on both ſides, but with great advantage to your majeſty's fleet, the enemy being obliged to veer, while expoſed to the hotteſt of our fire, in order to cover

their rear and disabled ships, which had retired a-stern. We at that time captured the Wladislaw, a copper bottomed ship of 74 guns, carrying 32 and 42 pounders, and 783 men. The engagement finished soon afterwards, at 10 P. M. Night coming on I judged it prudent to form the fleet on the other tack, in order to avoid the danger of Kalkboden, cover our prize, and consult the honour of your majesty's fleet, by endeavouring to retake the Prince Gustave who was disabled and without a flag. But this last piece of service did not succeed, as the Russian admiral and his whole fleet wore to protect their prize. During the night, the enemy hauled their wind close, and left the field of battle, whereas we carried lights in our tops all the night, and frequently fired signal guns. In the mean time reports were brought me from several ships, that they were in great want of ammunition, had several shot between wind and water, and some of them their masts and rudders damaged.

I gave orders to make the most of their time by repairing their damages, and made a distribution of ammunition as far as it went. At day-break I formed the fleet in a line of battle on the starboard tack as well as the faint breeze would let me. On the other hand, the Russians had, during the night, got their disabled ships a great way to windward, all their fleet keeping close on a wind to cover them, which put it out of my power to renew the attack, particularly as the wind died away when the day advanced. I thereupon judged it most prudent to return to Helsingfors Road, not only to repair the ships, but especially to supply them with ammunition, of which most of them had none whatever left. It appears from the prize your majesty's fleet has taken, that the enemy was our superior by nearly one third in point of force. Their fleet had been for some time fitted out, and in the most expensive and complete manner, with very heavy artillery, being intended for an expedition to the Mediterranean. We lost two post captains, one master and commander, and had five officers wounded.

It is evident, from the many disabled ships of the enemy, and from several confirmed reports that one of them had gone down, as well as the hauling their wind, from the fire of the Swedish fleet; the zeal for your majesty's person, and love to their country, warmed the breast of every one under my command. All the captains paid the utmost attention to signals and evolutions, and maintained the line in a manner that did honour to the Swedish name. The enemy attacked us with all that confidence of success which their great superiority in size and force of ships, the situation of the field of battle, and the wind totally in their favour, in some measure seemed to warrant: But although the engagement was fought under many great disadvantages on our side, their temerity was checked in a manner which reflects the greatest honour on every officer and seamen in your majesty's fleet.

CHARLES.

Gustavus, the Third, at anchor, on Helsingfors Road, July 20, 1788.

Copy of admiral Greig's letter to the empress of Russia, dated July 18, 1788, written on the field of battle the day after the action, on board the Rostislaw.

I most humbly inform your imperial majesty, that on the 17th July, about noon, we discovered the Swedish fleet, consisting of fifteen ships of the line, of from 60 to 70 guns, with eight large frigates, which carrying 24 pounders, on account of their weight of metal, were brought into the line, five smaller frigates, and three tenders, commanded by the prince of Sudermania, with an admiral's flag, and having under his command a vice-admiral and two rear-admirals. I immediately made the signal to make sail towards the enemy, they formed the line and waited for us: our fleet as it came up, formed also. The weather was clear, with a light breeze from south-east. We bore right down on the enemy's line, and the Rostislaw, my flag ship, engaged the Swedish admiral. As our line approached, the enemy began firing upon us about 5, P. M.

The engagement was very hot on both sides, and lasted without intermission, till six. The Swedish fleet attempted twice to retreat, but as, during the engagement it fell quite calm, and the ships would not answer to the helm, the two fleets fell into some confusion. In the mean time the fire was kept up with great briskness on both sides till quite dark, and then the Swedish ships, by the help of their boats, got a distance from our fleet.

In this action we have taken only one ship, the Prince Gustavus, of 70 guns, which carried the vice-admirals flag. She was defended with great bravery for more than an hour against the Rostislaw, and had above 200 men killed and wounded before she struck, having before engaged the Wicheslaw. On board of this ship was the count Wachtmeister, aid-de-camp-general to the king of Sweden, and who commanded the van division of the Swedish fleet. He came on board of my ship with an officer whom I had sent to take possession, and deliver to me his flag and sword. In consideration of his gallant defence I restored to him his sword.

I am sorry to inform your majesty, that in the night and after the battle had ceased, the Wladislaw dropped behind our line, and fell in among the enemy's fleet, by whom she was taken, as the darkness of the night and above all the thickness of the smoke, concealed her from us. I received the first notice of this disaster about midnight, from a petty officer, who was dispatched to me before the enemy took possession.

In this engagement several of your majesty's ships received considerable damage, and the whole fleet so much in the masts and rigging, that I was not in a condition to pursue the enemy, who, by reason of the little wind that blew during the night, were at no great distance from us; but a breeze springing up from south-east in the morning, they took the advantage of it, and crowded all the sail they could to gain the coast of Finland, to the east of Cubo de Grund, and we lost sight of them steering north-east.

The action began between the island of Schum Selker and the bay of Cubo de Grund, the former bearing S. E. E. distant three German miles, and the latter N. W. W. at about the same distance, seven miles and a half east of Hoghland. I subjoin a list of the killed and wounded. * The whole fleet is now employed in repairing their sails and rigging. I must say, on this occasion, that I have never seen a battle maintained with more spirit and courage on both sides, and we have nothing to boast of but the capture of the commander of the van division, and that the enemy left us in possession of the field of battle.

All the flag officers, and the greater part of the captains, gave proofs of the greatest courage and firmness; and the bravery of the subaltern officers and sailors in general is intitled to praise; but it is with great grief that I am obliged to declare myself very much dissatisfied with the conduct of some of the captains, whom I shall be under the necessity of suspending. This, however, will be done after a more particular inquiry, the account of which I shall transmit to your majesty. If they had all done their duty like good officers and faithful subjects, I have reason to believe that this action would have been completely decisive, and would have produced consequences equally satisfactory to your majesty and glorious to your empire.

I shall not fail, at the same time, to make a particular report of those who have personally distinguished themselves by their courage and conduct on this occasion.

* *The total amounts to 319 killed and 666 wounded.*

To be SOLD, by the subscriber, at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 20th of December, on the premises,

UPWARDS of 300 acres of good level LAND, lying in Anne-Arundel county, on Patuxent river, about half way between Queen-Anne and the Governor's Bridge. The sale to be at 12 o'clock, and the terms made known, by

1 THOMAS HARWOOD.

NEW RED CLOVER SEED,

Sold by

Messieurs THOMAS and SAMUEL HOLLINGSWORTH, at BALTIMORE.

At ANNAPOLIS, by Mr. JACOB HUSK.

At TALBOT, by Mr. JOHN ESKINE.

At NEW-TOWN CHESTER, by Mr. JAMES PIPER.

1

JAMES MACKUBIN,

At head of the Dock,

Has just IMPORTED, in the ship NANTES, from LONDON, and now opening,

GRAY FEARNOUGHT, white and Devonshire kersey, Welch plains, halfthicks, cottons, bearskins, German serges, frizes, coatings, forest clothes, fine and superfine broad clothes, double milled drabs, cassimers, flanels, baize, rose and duffil blankets, rugs, shalloons, figured stuffs, durants, callimancoes, moreens, crapes, bombasin, camblets, corduroys, thicksets, satinets, velverets, fashionable waistcoat patterns, cardinals, yarn, worsted and silk hose, cotton and thread ditto, fearnought jackets and great coats, blue duffil ditto, sailors blue and green jackets and trousers, hats well assorted, German and British osnabrigs, hempen rolls, Russia drabs and sheetings, 7-8 and yard wide Irish linens, housewife ditto, pewter plates and dishes, hair brooms, scrubbing, comb, shoe and cloth brushes, queen's china assorted, white grain, coloured, black beaver and wash welted gloves, powder and shot, hob nails, 8d, 10d, 20d and 30d flat point nails, brown stone butter pots, jugs, mugs, Dutch chamber pots, fashionable gilt buttons, all which, together with a variety of other articles on hand, form a large and very general assortment, which he will sell on reasonable terms for cash, good bills on London, or in advance to those who will engage to ship tobacco to Wallace, Johnson and Muir, and give him an order for amount of sales.

1

N. B. He has likewise for sale, old spirits, West-India and New-England rum, brandy, wine, sugars, coffee, chocolate, and most articles in the grocery line.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of claims will sit every day during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

1 ARCHIBALD GOLDER, clk.

THE right of administration on the estate of Miss RACHEL BROOKE, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, being in the subscriber, he conceives it necessary for the claimants to said estate, to meet in order to agree on the distribution thereof, and has appointed Monday the 15th day of December next to meet in Upper Marlborough for that purpose. The subscriber also gives notice to whom it may concern, that he intends to petition the next general assembly for the state of Maryland, to confer the right of a tract of land called THE VINEYARD, whereon the said Rachel Brooke did lately live, to him, for reasons that will be shewn by said petition.

Mr. Richard Brandt, living near Piscataway, in the county aforesaid, is appointed by the subscriber to receive all just accounts against the said estate, being first proved according to law.

Nov. 14, 1788. 7 THOMAS BROOKE.

Charles county, November 10, 1788.

A DARK mulatto man, about thirty-five years old, was committed to my custody the 27th ult. he is a fat well looking fellow, appears to be sensible, and is about five feet ten inches high; has on a blue country cotton jacket, crocus trousers, felt hat, and osnabrig shirt; he says his name is EDWARD PROCTOR, that he made his escape four or five weeks ago, and that he is the property of Mr. Bernard O'Neil, of George-Town. The owner of the above described mulatto is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

1 THOMAS A. DYSON, sheriff.

November 24, 1788.

I HEREBY give notice, that I will prosecute all such as I may find hunting, with either dog or gun, on the plantation of the late ROBERT DAVIDG, deceased.

1 JOSHUA YATES.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of grievances and courts of justice will sit every day during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning, until three in the afternoon.

By order

3 JOHN KNAPP, clk.

Annapolis, September 26, 1788.

JUST IMPORTED

In the ship WILLING TOM, captain GEORGE JEFFERY, from LONDON, and for sale, on the most reasonable terms, for

CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE, by

JOHN PETTY, and Co.

A general assortment of merchandize suitable for the present and approaching season.

4

November 19, 1788.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL hundred young APPLE TREES, of the best kind of fruit for cider or keeping in the winter.

2 MORDECAI STEWART.

November 19, 1788.

THE subscribers, being appointed by the honourable the chancellor of the state of Maryland, trustees on behalf of the creditors of WILLIAM SPURRIER, of Anne-Arundel county, an insolvent debtor, requests all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment, and those to whom he is indebted are requested to exhibit their claims properly attested, on or before the 27th day of December next, on which day the creditors are desired to meet at said William Spurrier's tavern, at twelve o'clock.

2 HENRY GRIFFITH, jun.
THOMAS COALE.

November 19, 1788.

I HEREBY give notice, that I will prosecute all such as I may find hunting with either dog or gun on the plantation I now occupy, commonly called GREENBURY's POINT. I do likewise forewarn all watermen and others to land on said plantation, or any part thereof, under any pretence whatever. Such as do not pay regard to this notice may be assured I will deal with them as rigorously as the law will admit.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

N. B. It has been with extreme reluctance that the above notice has been given, but I have lately detected so many stealing my rails under pretence of being in search of drift-wood, and have had such cause to suspect hunters of injuring my stock, as well as committing the same offence, that my interest has been too much at stake to forbear it any longer.

2 W. C.

To be SOLD, on Saturday the 6th of December, if fair, if not the next fair Saturday,

A VALUABLE LOT of GROUND adjoining Pig-Point, containing TWO ACRES, on which is a DWELLING-HOUSE, with four rooms and a closet, on the lower floor, a good room on the upper floor, a kitchen, store-house and stable. The situation is beautiful and healthy, and remarkable for good water. Likewise, for SALE, on the said day, a stout strong country-born NEGRO MAN, about forty years of age. The terms of sale will be made known on the above day. If the above-mentioned houses and lot should not be sold, they will be RENTED, on MODERATE TERMS.

3 A. ALLEIN.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen out of Mr. Henry Hall's pasture, near the Governor's Bridge, on the 4th of this instant, a kind of a dun sorrel MARE, about fifteen hands high, eight or nine years old, trots all, has a star in her forehead, and snip on her nose, short tail, and blind in her off eye, has lately been hurt by drawing, which has raised a very perceivable lump on her near shoulder. Whoever brings the said mare to Mr. Henry Hall, or Mr. Reigle, at Queen-Anne, or the subscribers, shall receive the above reward if stolen and the thief brought to justice, or four dollars for the mare alone, and all reasonable charges, paid by

JAMES CAIN, or
Nov. 9, 1788. RICHARD FLEMMING.

THE ſubſcriber being appointed, by the honourable the chancellor of Maryland, as truſtee for the creditors of William Loveday, notice is hereby given, that on Monday the 15th day of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, that valuable FARM whereon the ſaid Loveday now dwells, conſiſting of about three hundred and fifty acres; the ſoil of the above land is exceeding good, and produces good corn, wheat and tobacco, and is ſituated on the main road that leads from Kings-town to Tuckahoe bridge, and within three quarters of a mile of a very valuable fiſhery; the land is very level, and has a ſufficiency of timber to ſupport it; there are on ſaid farm a tolerable good dwelling houſe, kitchen, barn and other out houſes, with a clover lot, and a young apple orchard of thriving trees, alſo a large garden lately palled in; the title of the above land is indiſputable. All the creditors of ſaid Loveday are requeſted to attend the ſale aforeſaid, with their accounts properly authenticated, and thoſe indebted are deſired to make immediate payment, as it will not be in the ſubſcriber's power to give them any indulgence. The ſaid land will be ſold on a credit of four years, the purchaſer giving bond, on intereſt, with ſuch ſecurity as the ſaid truſtee approves of, paying one fourth part of the purchaſe money, with the intereſt thereon, annually until the whole be paid off. The purchaſer to be put in peaceable poſſeſſion of the ſaid lands on the firſt day of January next.

Oct. 29, 1788. 3 JOHN ROBERTS, jun.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber's quarter in Loudon county, early in laſt month, a negro man named GEORGE, he is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, his noſtrils are remarkably wide, he ſometimes complains of a wart on the bottom of one of his feet, which makes him a little lame; he is a likely ſenſible fellow: He had on a green jacket and overalls, oſnabrig ſhirt, an old hat, ſhoes and ſtockings, and took with him a Dutch blanket, a blue broad cloth coat and breeches, a blue jacket without ſleeves, and ſundry other cloaths—He has been ſeen near this town ſince he ran away. Whoever will apprehend the aforeſaid negro, and deliver him to the ſubſcriber, or ſecure him in any gaol, ſo that he may be got again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if taken out of this ſtate and brought home, all charges paid.

PHILIP R. FENDALL.

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1788. 3

To be SOLD, or RENTED,

and poſſeſſion given immediately,

THAT elegant SEAT adjoining the town of Upper Marlborough, formerly occupied by Dr. Adam Thompson; it conſiſts of a HOUSE with four rooms on a floor, with a large paſſage through the whole, a kitchen, offices, ſtables, and other out houſes, lately repaired, a good garden and ſmall orchard of excellent fruit, with twenty-two acres of land adjoining it. For terms apply to

Nov. 10, 1788. 3X W. S. CHANDLER.

SEALS LOST.

Anne-Arundel county, November 11, 1788.

WAS loſt on the 31ſt ult. on or between the race courſe and the city of Annapolis, two SEALS, one a red cornelian ſet in gold, an oval field, A Nags Head the creſt, an eagle and dragon Supporters, motto, Cassis Tutissima Virtus. The other a white cornelian in gold, with the two initials of the ſubſcriber's name in a cypher. Any perſon finding the ſame, and delivering them to him, ſhall receive TWO GUINEAS, or a generous compenſation for either.

3X THOMAS RUTLAND.

Port-Tobacco, September 19, 1788.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, a Man Slave named GEORGE, a dark mulatto, about ſix feet high, ſlender made, with large and long arms, he has loſt one of his fore teeth, and has ſeveral remarkable ſcars on his face and neck, occaſioned by being ſeverely wounded with a knife by a fellow who attempted to murder him ſome time ago, one of theſe ſcars is below his under lip, another from the upper part of his right cheek acroſs his neck, and two others acroſs the back part of his neck, which have left marks reſembling thoſe frequently ſeen on Africans; he had on and took with him an oſnabrig coat and overalls, London brown ſuperfine broad cloth coat, a white linen jacket, two ſtriped jackets, a pair of yellow laſting breeches, white and brown thread ſtockings, white and brown linen ſhirts, new ſhoes and metal buckles. Whoever apprehends and delivers the ſaid ſlave to me at this place, ſhall receive TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD, including therein all charges whatever.

9 J. H. STONE.

TAKEN up as ſtray, by Owen Elder, living in Anne-Arundel county, a gray MARE, about thirteen hands and an half high, trots and gallops, branded on the right ſhoulder I B, about ſeven or eight years old. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

3X

Charles county, October 15, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber, late inſpector at Chickamuxon warehouſe, intends to apply, by petition, to the next general aſſembly of Maryland, praying relief from the damages he has ſuſtained by the loſs of tobacco from the ſaid warehouſe, and other places near the ſaid warehouſe, at which, tobacco during the war, and while he was inſpector, was directed to be lodged, which tobacco was ſtolen or deſtroyed by means that the ſubſcriber could not prevent.

6 SAMUEL LUCKETT.

Twenty Guineas Reward.

Upper Marlborough, October 28, 1788.

WENT away from the ſubſcriber, on Friday laſt, a mulatto man named SIMON, a good blackſmith, twenty-eight years of age, five feet ten inches high, one of his ankles is larger than the other, carries himſelf pretty erect and of ſoft inſinuating manners; his mother and brothers live with Henry May, blackſmith, near South river church, where, it is probable, he may be ſecreted at times; his wife lives in Baltimore with Samuel Chaſe, Eſquire, ſo that he will, perhaps, divide his time between thoſe places. Ten guineas will be given to any perſon ſecuring the above fellow, ſo that I get him again, or the above reward, if brought home.

D. MAGRUDER.

All maſters of veſſels are hereby cautioned againſt taking him on board.

4

Annapolis, October 1, 1788.

OBSERVING a number of debtors to the ſtate, as well as other individuals, are often in want of ſome kind of certificates, and at a loſs where to get them on proper terms for their money, and the holders of certificates when in want of caſh for them, are likewiſe at a loſs for a market, for want of ſome particular place to apply, where they could be on a certainty of getting an exchange on reaſonable terms.

The ſubſcriber being well acquainted with the different kind of certificates and their paſſing value, has induced him to offer his ſervice to provide, and inform thoſe that do or may want, that by lodging the needful he will ſupply them with certificates, or caſh, at a ſhort notice, on reaſonable terms, on paying a moderate commiſſion. There being a number, who have payments to make in certificates to the treaſury, that live at a conſiderable diſtance, many of whom wiſh to make payments as they provide money for that purpoſe, are prevented for want of the certificates, and not being convenient to ride 50 or 100 miles to get them and make a ſmall payment; thoſe who are thus ſituated that wiſh to be provided with certificates, and have them placed to their credit, by forwarding the money at any time may depend on being furniſhed with certificates, and payment made to their orders, on as good terms as if they were preſent, by their

Humble ſervant,

9 JAMES WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, April 19, 1788.

THE ſubſcribers being very anxious that an immediate payment of what is due them be made, that they may be enabled to comply with their engagements; in order to facilitate the collection, have appointed Mr. John Watkins, to call upon thoſe who have accounts with them, for the ſame, whoſe receipt ſhall be good; they beg that this notice be particularly attended to, as it is not in their power to give any further indulgence; thoſe who incline to call and pay at Annapolis, will always find a perſon at their late ſtore on the Dock, or at the treaſury-office, ready to receive.

27 THOMAS and BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE ſubſcriber, of Prince-George's county, in the month of October, 1787, had a tobacco-houſe, full of tobacco, conſumed by fire in the night; and on the night of the 28th of Auguſt laſt, he had ſeven ſtacks of wheat and rye deſtroyed in the ſame manner, and an attempt at the ſame time was made to burn a new and valuable tobacco-houſe with three hogſheads of packed tobacco, a quantity of plantation utenſils, and a variety of other valuable property, therein. On the night preceding the evening when the aforeſaid tobacco-houſe was burnt, Notley Young, Eſquire, for whom the ſubſcriber is manager, loſt a tobacco houſe by fire. The ſubſcriber is fully convinced that theſe misfortunes were not occaſioned by accident, but that ſome depraved and hardened wretch has ſecretly and wilfully attempted his ruin by the commiſſion of thoſe enormities. The above reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS is hereby offered to any perſon who will apprehend and ſecure the perpetrator or perpetrators of the crimes above mentioned, ſo that they be brought to condign puniſhment.

October 20, 1788. 6 NATHAN SOPER.

St. Mary's county, October 13, 1788.

To be Sold, or Rented,

A HOUSE and LOT in Hamburgh, on Wiccomico river; it is an elegant ſtand for a ſtore, as the inſpection is held there—there is a good landing. Any perſon or perſons inclining to purchaſe or rent may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, at ſaid houſe.

5 WILLIAM M'KEVER.

PROPOSALS,

For Printing by Subſcription,

BY

ISAAC COLLINS,

In TRENTON,

THE

HOLY BIBLE,

CONTAINING

The Old and New Testament;

WITH THE

Apocrypha and Marginal Notes.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work, to be contained in one large volume, Quarto, of nine hundred and eighty-four pages, will be reprinted page for page with the Oxford edition, on a beautiful new type, and good paper. An index will be added; and alſo the Scripture meaſures, weights and coins.

II. The price to ſubſcribers, for the volume, well bound, four Spaniſh dollars; one dollar to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the remainder on delivery of the book.

III. The work to be put to preſs as ſoon as three thouſand copies ſhall be ſubſcribed for, and to be finiſhed without delay.

The Editor has been encouraged, by a number of reſpectable characters, to offer the above propoſals to the public, under a conviction that a handſome American edition of the Bible, in Quarto, will, at this time, be both ſeaſonable and acceptable, as no part of the money will go out of the country.

This conſideration, it is hoped, will be an inducement to ſubſcribe, and of courſe promote the more frequent reading of this moſt invaluable book in private families. He therefore wiſhes to attract the attention, and obtain the countenance of people of all denominations; not doubting but that, in the execution of the work, he will be able to give ample ſatisfaction, both as to its accuracy and neatneſs.

Subſcriptions will be received by Hugh Gaine and Edmund Prior, New-York; by Joſeph Cruikſhank and William Young, Philadelphia; by Townſend and Paton, Baltimore; and by the editor in Trenton.

It is requeſted, that the leading characters of all the different denominations of Chriſtians in the United States, who may feel diſpoſed to promote this undertaking, will, as early as may be, grant their aſſiſtance in procuring ſubſcriptions--and that the ſeveral printers of news-papers in the union will be pleaſed to inſert the above propoſals in their papers.

To all whom it may concern.

☞ Mr. Iſaac Collins has, for many years laſt paſt, been, and ſtill is, printer to the ſtate of New-Jerſey: Having by this means had the more frequent opportunities to ſee his work, I have had abundant proof of the accuracy and correctneſs of his publications, as well as of his remarkable attention to buſineſs.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

Trenton, 11th September, 1788. 6

October 21, 1788.

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber's plantation, in Prince-George's county, Maryland, about three miles from the Alexandria ferry, two months ago, a NEGRO MAN named ISAAC, about 28 years of age, raw boned, ſmall legged, looks down caſt when ſpoken to, with a flat open noſe, about five feet 7 or 8 inches high, is a very artful cunning fellow, and determined to be free and independent at any rate. He had on when he went away a white coat, nankeen embroidered waiſtcoat, and white dimetty breeches, which he may probably change. Whoever ſecures the ſaid negro, ſo that I get him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by me,

4X PETER SAVARY.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living in Prince-George's county, Maryland, a white MARE, about fourteen hands high, ſeventeen or eighteen years old, paces and trots, has no perceivable brand, her off eye is out. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

Oct. 27, 1788. 3X NATHAN MILES.

THE ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland, to releaſe him from Montgomery county gaol, for debts which he is unable to pay.

5 HENRY WATSON.

November 10, 1788.

THERE is at the plantation of Andrew Anderſon, living near Snowden's iron works, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a ſtray, a black HORSE, about 13¼ hands high, with a ſtar in his forehead, and his near feet white, has no perceiveable brand, and is without ſhoes. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

3X

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.